The Massillon Independent.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Duties and Experiences of an American Consul.

BUSINESS AND SOCIAL COURTESIES.

The Waving of the Stars and Stripes Proves to be but a Small Part of the Work of Uncle Sam's Representatives—Exports from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, March 23.—Before leaving the United States a few weeks ago, I found that the average citizen had a very limited notion of the powers and duties of a United States consul, and having had recently an opportunity to inform myself on that particular subject, I venture upon a little discussion of a genus popularly supposed to be engaged in drawing salary and waving the flag.

The United States are the only commercial nation of importance without a permanent consular corps. Mr. Cleveland took a long step in the direction of changing this state of affairs by issuing an executive order, during his last administration, whereby all consulates to which attached salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,500 per annum were included in a permanent class. This left open for appointment, without reference to this order, the very few high salaried posts, and seventy-five minor consulates and commercial agencies, where the compensation can only attract residents who transact other business in connection with their official duties. To secure appointment in the permanent class applicants had first to pass an examination. Mr. McKinley inherited this executive order, and his appointments in the permanent class have been made in strict conformity thereto, and only for posts made vacant by death or resignation.

Having passed the department of state examining bureau, and obtained confirmation at the hands of the Senate, the novitiate goes to his consulate armed with documents entitling him to assume his new functions, and there he must remain until the government to which he is accredited issues an "exequatur" or permission to discharge his duties under existing treaties. The exequatur is sometimes refused for reasons which our government is in no position to demand, and in the case of France comes signed by the hand of President Faure and his minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotoux. Being now fully qualified to step into the vacancy awaiting him, the consul enters into a period of perplexity, necessarily incident to a transfer of government property and responsibility.

The regulations of the department of state stipulate that calls shall be made by every newly appointed consul upon the local dignitaries and upon the consuls of other nations In Marseilles this means a visit to the handsome palace of the prefect of the department des Bouches-du-Rhone, this officer's powers correspond to some extent with those of an American governor: it also means calls upon the local representatives of the army and navy, the judge of the court of first instance, the procureur of the republic, the mayor and between thirty-five and forty consul-generals and consuls. Then comes a return of these courtesies and in the meantime the consular work proper must be taken up.

In a busy commercial city like Marseilles the chief function of an American consul is to scrutinize the invoices of exports to the United States. In the year ended June 30, 1897, the value of these exports amounted to $3,956,677 67. The most important item was wool the total value of which was $1,393,527, and the schedule includes such articles as almonds, absinthe, canned fruits. skins, macaroni, olive oil, walnuts, wood for pipes and a hundred other things. Every shipper of goods to the United States must appear in person or by a properly introduced agent. with three invoices which he signs, certifying that the values he has set forth are actual market values, and just ones on which to impose tariff duties. The consular officer on his side informs himself of the character of the invoices. and notes corrections upon their faces, if the exporter, in the consul's judgment, has been inaccurate or unfair. Of these three invoices one remains in the consulate, one is sent by the consular officer to the collector of customs at the port of entry in the United States to which the goods are to be sent, and the third is presented to the shipper. From the copies of invoices in the consulate, elaborate statistical tables are compiled quarterly and annually.

Every vessel bound for a port in the United States is obligated before setting sail, to procure from the consular or quarantine officer located at the port of departure, a bill of health. At Marseilles this involves a good deal of work, as many ships are now hurrying to America to bring back wheat, corn and cotton. In the two months of January and February alone the receipts of American wheat exceeded the receipts of the same period in 1897 by 971,000 bushels. Before a bill of health can be issued, the government's agent on this side must be satisfied in respect to the nature of the cargo, the condition of crew and cargo, and of a great many other things tending to protect the United States from the introduction of disease. For example, within the last few days several boats recently arrived from Calcutta and Bombay, obtained bills of health for American ports, but before they were issued each ship was chemically disinfected by a process that lasted ten hours, sailors and officers were inspected by a reputable physician, Indian bills of health were scrutinized, and care otherwise taken to prevent any possible spread of disease.

There is very little immigration from Marseilles. French people are great home lovers and almost never leave their native soil. Sometimes a few Syrians or other strange seekers after fortune take passage on the New York boats, in which case the ship's officers must obtain consular papers for them. In my short experience I have seen some very hopeless raw material lawfully taken away for injection into the American body politic. The ship's captain and surgeon must make affidavit before the consul, prior to the deportation of any immigrants, that such immigrants are sound in body and mind, are not under contract to work in the United States, are not paupers or likely to become public charges, and must supply other information of similar character. The consul, however, has almost no discretionary power, and merely acts as a notary. There is also a consular inspection of immigrant baggage. I remember that on my first visit to an immigrant boat I expected that the sanitary agent for the consulate would be called upon to fumigate a quantity of personal effects mountain high. To my great surprise the whole party of thirteen immigrants had just fifteen bundles between them, and the entire outfit could have been stowed away every easily in two Saratoga trunks. Having taken the affidavit of the ship's master and surgeon and labeled the baggage with the word "Fumigated" the consul's duty in this connection is done.

Then there are landing certificates to be made out—that is formally prepared statements showing that products of the of the United States, such as alcohol, upon which a revenue tax would be paid if they were sold in the United States, were delivered in a foreign country. Passports sometimes have to be issued—that is stamped with the word "Good," in order to entitle them to full faith and credit abroad. To a native born American citizen a passport is of no importance ordinarily, except as a means of identification in case signature to legal papers is to be established; but to foreign born citizens the importance of possessing passports has been demonstrated frequently. A passport is valid for two years only and is obtained with so little dificulty, and may be of such real service in so many contingencies, that I should advise every intelligent traveller to have one.

Probably the most trying feature of a consul's work is in connection with sailors to whom relief and protection are extended in the event that they can establish American citizenship. This relief consists of hospital service, transportation to some port where employment may be obtained, food, lodging and clothing, the form and extent of the relief being at the discretion of the consul As Jack Tar is not generally a frugal person and is often turned adriit on foreign shores, it is deemed wise and fair on Uncle Sam's part to give him a paternal hand The genuine cases are not so difficult to handle as the spurious, and the latter outnumber the former ten to one. I have had dealings with twenty American sailors in the last six weeks, one of whom went to a hospital and another gladly flung his kit over the rail of a homeward bound boat on five minutes' notice after his passage had been arranged for. All the others were sturdy and self-reliant chaps and merely wanted consolation or advice. In the same period not less than forty impostors have unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain government relief.

The belief that the government has a fund for the relief of the unfortunate is not confined to the sea-faring class Hardly a day passes when some needy individual does not make an appeal for help of a financial character. Thus far none of these applicants have been native born citizens. A great many are naturalized citizens who left the United States when the hard times came a few years ago. and have found still harder times in Europe. Their devotion to the old flag, always accompanied by an appeal for an appropriation, is most intense, but for such as these the government can do nothing. Some of these stranded individuals have drifted over here expecting to obtain employment at the Paris exposition, and the other day I had a call from a Greek whose proud and adventurous spirit was stirred at the outbreak of the short-lived war with Turkey last year. He had never shouldered a musket, his money was gone, and the people who had sent him over showed a disinclination to bring him back.

The routine work in an American consulate is fairly simple after the consular regulations are once mastered, but the miscellaneous business is as varied as Joseph's coat. Nearly every week some question arises in relation to the settlement of estates. Patents and pensions are subjects of frequent correspondence. Every mail brings requests for addresses.

American artists require certificates to show that their productions are by that fact entitled to free entry. Just now there is a profound desire on the part of many French youth to enlist in the army of the United States, the applicants laboring under the impression that war is at this moment raging in that country. Information is sought every day concerning American rule and practice, concerning this and that and the other thing.

Generally speaking, a consular district extends midway between the consulate and the next nearest consulate. Within this territory the consul is supposed to have an eye open for news likely to be of interest or importance for home consumption. This news is made public through bulletins published daily by the department of state and afterwards bound into monthly reports. In gaining this information the consul may be acting under instructions from Washington or on his own motion. In its systematic work in this field the American consular corps is recognized as superior to any in the world. Right here in Marseilles, for instance, Consul Frank H. Mason, now the consul-general at Frankfort, made a brilliant and world-wide reputation through his careful reports on the treatment of cholera, growing out of close study of the subject during an epidemic of that disease in which he exhibited rare courage and devotion to duty.

As contrasted with the consular departments of other nations, our own is operated much more cheaply and the scale of salaries is lower. When the requirements of the position which, though unwritten, are practically mandatory, are considered, the compensation is very limited, and there are cases when it is entirely insufficient unless added to out of private means. To an American imbued with a proper national spirit, the rule forbidding the wearing of any distinctive uniform confers, in fact, the privilege of wearing the most conspicuous garb appearing at public gatherings—that of a simple private citizen. Every other nation clothes its representatives in most gorgeous apparel, and as a free-born American remarked the other day, the less important the country the more glitering the uniform. On the whole a consul's life is filled with many agreeable experiences and sensations, and not the least of these arises from a contemplative study of the big map which hangs on the wall of every well regulated consulate, and the reflection that he is a part of the great republic across the ocean.

R. P. S.

THE MAYOR'S LAST DAYS

Farewell Sessions of the Present Police Court.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM HOLT.

Officer Getz Finds Him in Toledo, After More or Less Difficulty, and Brings Him Home in Irons, Despite Mr. Holt's Remonstrances—Railroad for a Bed.

William Holt arrived in Massillon, Wednesday evening, with handcuffs on his wrists. He wanted Policeman Getz to dispense with the use of the irons from the moment he was arrested in Toledo, but the officer lacked faith in the prisoner's promises and his hands were not freed until the city prison in Massillon was reached, shortly before 9 o'clock. Policeman Getz found his man at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the saloon of a colored man named Redmon, who formerly lived in Massillon. Holt recognized him instantly and hid behind a stove, but the officer soon had his hands upon him.

Holt was brought before Mayor Schott at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, but at the request of R. A Pinn a continuance of half an hour was granted. Holt is is charged with assault with intent to kill, assault and battery and having stolen goods in his possession. A large and curious crowd has filled the mayor's court room awaiting the commencement of the hearing.

ASLEEP ON THE TRACKS.

An intoxicated citizen, forgetting that a train was due in a few minutes, lay down for a nap on the Pennsylvania railway tracks, near the bridge works, Wednesday afternoon. Workmen arrived in time to save his life, removing him to the station, where he was taken in charge by officers Thursday he gave a fictitious name, being a railroad man, and arranged for the payment of his fine and costs.

WILLIAM HOLT'S AFFAIRS.

Bound Over to Court and Sent to the Workhouse.

William Holt, the colored man that Policeman Getz brought to Massillon from Toledo the other day, had his hearing Thursday afternoon. He was fined $20 and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the workhouse on the charge of assault and battery. His bond for the charge of assault upon his wife with intent to kill was fixed at $500. Nobody offered to be his boudsman. Holt was taken to the workhouse after the hearing, and at the expiration of his term will be turned over to the sheriff

A. A. WILLITS.

The Last Lecture of the Lecture Course Series Next Tuesday Evening.

The rush for seats for the next lecture course entertainment was not quite as great as at some of the previous entertainments, but between 400 and 500 seats have already been taken. Dr. Willits, with his lecture on "Sunshine; or, The Sunny Side of Life," will probably come nearer to pleasing all of the lecture course patrons than any of the lecturers who have yet been here. He has been in the lecture field for over twenty-five years, and the fact that he has been repeatedly re-engaged whereever he goes is one of his best indorsements. This lecture on "Sunshine" has a national reputation among lecture course patrons, and anyone who misses it will miss something good.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Facts Recalled by the Release of Frank Warthorst.

IN PRISON FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

An Account of One of the Most Mysterious Murders in the Annals of Northeastern Ohio—Doubt as to the Guilt of the Prisoner.

The Ohio State Journal prints the following account of the case of Frank Warthorst, the announcement of whose pardon and release was made in Friday's INDEPENDENT:

"The release by commutation of sentence of Frank Warthorst, a life prisoner, revives interest in one of the most remarkable murder cases in the annals of Northeastern Ohio. Warthorst was convicted at the May term of the Stark county common pleas court, in 1884, and has therefore served nearly fourteen years. The sentence was commuted from life to twenty-one years and three months, and this commutation on account of time gained by good behavior, will release the prisoner at once. The principal reason for releasing Warthorst is the one that operated to save him from the gallows, viz., doubt as to his guilt. After fourteen years of penal servitude Frank Warthorst is given the benefit of the doubt and set free. If innocent of the awful crime charged against him he has been the victim of a great and irreparable wrong. If guilty, he has escaped with much less than a just punishment.

The murder was committed at Massillon the night of July 2, 1883. The hour was 1 a. m., a time when the people were wrapped in peaceful slumber. Suddenly a shot rang out and proclaimed the fact that a terrible murder had been committed.

The victim was Mrs. Mary E Kirkland, a highly respected resident of Massillon. The chamber in which she slept opened out onto a portico, and hearing a noise at the window, she arose and went in that direction to investigate. Lizzie Maloney, a domestic, had also been awakened by the noise and was in the room. As Mrs. Kirkland approached the window a shot was fired, the ball taking effect in the mouth and reaching a vital point in the brain. The victim lingered a short time and was conscious before her death. She did not state who shot her, her only words being, "A man shot me."

A searching investigation was at once set on foot, but without success. Pinkerton detectives were summoned from Chicago, but all of their efforts proved unavailing.

Months had elapsed after the most awful tragedy which had ever stained the annals of Massillon, and it began to look as if the perpetrator would never be brought to justice, when suddenly a local detective of not any too savory reputation came forward with the charge that Frank Warthorst and a man named Shuts were the guilty persons. This conclusion was based upon the statement of Jennie Coleman, a dissolute woman with whom Warthorst was intimate. Shuts was able to prove an alibi by physicians who testified that he was in bed sick at the time the murder was committed. This seriously impaired the value of the woman's statement, as it was reasonable to suppose if she had lied in regard to Shuts that her statements implicating Warthorst were also false. There was one damaging circumstance, however, that threw a great deal of suspicion upon Worthorst when once the public gaze had been turned in his direction. He lived next door to the Kirkland residence, yet in the excitement which followed immediately after the shooting, strangely enough, was not among those who gathered at the house to learn what was the trouble and proffer their assistance.

However, he would undoubtedly have remained a free man but for an entirely unexpected event.

The hour was one favorable to the covering up of the crime, and up to that time the only evidence had been circumstantial The only witnesses to the crime were the victim and Lizzie Maloney. The flash of the pistol when the fatal shot was fired, afforded the only light by which the murderer could possibly have been identified. Mrs. Kirkland had died without disclosing the name of her assailant, and at the coroner's inquest Lizzie Maloney testified that all that she saw was the hand and cuff of the murderer. After Warthort's arrest, she came forward with an entirely different story and identified Warthort as the man she had seen revealed by the flash of the pistol. She explained her previous testimony by saying she kept back the facts through fear of Worthorst. Upon her testimony, given at the preliminary hearing and at the trial, the accused was convicted. The trial was one of the most noteworthy that had ever taken place in Northern Ohio. The celebrated advocate, John McSweeney, and George E. Baldwin, of Canton, assisted the prosecuting attorney, and Judge William R. Day, now assistant secretary of state, was the leading counsel for the defense. A strong point in Warthorst's favor was the fact that the tracks made by the murderer when he leaped from the porch did not correspond with shoes worn by the accused.

The case has recently been under investigation by the board of pardons, an elaborate report having been submitted by the Hon. S. F. Hanselman. Public sentiment was divided in regard to Warthorst's guilt. The attorneys for the prosecution became convinced of Warthorst's guilt, and the attorneys for the defense were equally positive of his innocence. These convictions formed during the trial were retained after its conclusion, and formidable opposition arose when an attempt was made to secure the prisoner's release. Seven of the jurors signed a petition for his pardon, and one of their number, Andrew Pontius, who, in Mr. Hanselman's report is referred to, "then and now a prominent citizen of Canton," made the following remarkable statement: "I beg to say in connection with this matter that while under the pressure of inflamed public sentiment at the apparent enormity of the crime at the time, I assented to the verdict of murder in the second degree, but according to the evidence produced at the trial I always entertained grave doubts of his guilt."

Other jurors were believed to entertain the same opinion, although less frank in expressing it. Warthorst was of notoriously dissolute character at the time of the tragedy, but no serious crime had ever been charged against him His prison record has been good.

A FARMER ASSIGNS.

Grand and Petit Jurors Drawn for the Spring Terms.

CANTON, April 7.—Harrison Criswell, of Louisville, has assigned to John Keim. The assets are estimated at $5,000, but the liabilities are not given. Mr. Criswell is a prominent farmer.

The grand and petit juries for the spring term have been drawn. For the grand juries the following have been selected; Solomon Wilhelm, Marlboro; L Biechele, Canton; Andrew Pontius, Nimishillen; Louis Daum, Osnaburg; J. L. Green, Massillon; L. Braugher, Lawrence, James Kynett, Alliance; Henry Boory, Paris; William Berry, Canton; D. T Frank, Massillon; John Shoemaker, Massillon; Louis Creighton, Sandy township; Joseph Miller, Lawrence; G. G. Barnett, Canton; C. M. Russell, Massillon; August Smith, Canton.

On the petit jury are Cyrus Stoner, Philip Sonnhalter, J. W. McClymonds. of Massillon, and Frank Murray, of Perry township

The will of Peter Fuchs, of Massillon, has been filed for probate. Mary F. Lupher and James C. Lupher have been appointed administrators of the estate of Thomas C. Lupher, of Sandy township. A final account has been filed in the estate of J. J. Snyder, of Plain township. Inventory has been filed by the guardian of Michael Deardorf, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Edward T. Johnson and Josephine Shively, of Canton; Henry D. Roush and Jennie M Texter, of Oval City; Weldon E. Daily and Elva Hane, of McDonaldsville; Lorellio L. Sober and Pearl A. Scott, of Canton.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

William Craig, Injured by an Explosion, Wants $10,000.

CANTON, April 9.—Wm. H. Craig, by Lawyers Welty & Albaugh, has sued the Canton Steel Company to recover $10,000 for personal injuries. While employed by the defendant company the plaintiff was burned and, it is alleged, was permanently crippled by the explosion of a lamp while engaged in cleaning a boiler.

Ettie Motz has applied for a divorce from Israel Motz, charging him with gross neglect. They were married in Canton, on December 23, 1889, and have three children, the custody of which is desired by Mrs Motz. The latter has also petitioned for the restoration of her maiden name, Ettie Mix.

The fifth account has been filed in the estate of Jacob Killinger, of Jackson township. A final account has been filed in the estate of Theresa Dodd, of Lawrence township. The will of John Poorman, of Tuscarawas township, has been admitted to probate and Peter L. Poorman and Lemuel Stahl have been appointed executors. Jacob Kagey has been appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Baughman, of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to William Oswalt and Mary Miller, of Homeworth.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, April 8.—The present term of common pleas court will end today, but the final adjournment will not be made until Monday morning. The May term will begin on May 2.

Candidates from various parts of the county have begun to file statements of election and campaign expenses with the clerk of courts. James Corns, of Massillon, an elected member of the school board, has certified that $5, the assessment, was his only expenditure.

Suit has been commenced in court by the Gold Ball Mining Company by Lawyer W. A. Lynch against R. S. Leonhart and others. The court is petitioned to enjoin the defendants from disposing of property of the said company.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Jacob Breen, of Plain township. The first account has been filed in the estate of Samuel Dillman, of Nimishillen township. Frank A. Galasmith has been appointed administrator in the estate of Henry B. Goldsmith, of Plain township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Homer Putman and Mabel Pfouts, of Justus, Franklin Wetzel and Cordia M. Weir, of Canal Fulton, and Charles Morehouse and Mettie Moles, of Canton.

"Little Colds." Thousands of lives sacrificed every year Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds, cures big colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

THEY WERE DRAWS.

Results of the Boxing Contests in Canton.

THE LAVACK AND GREEN FIGHT.

Green the Favorite Throughout the Mill—Nearly One Hundred Massillonians Witness the Most Successful Boxing Carnival Ever Held in Stark County.

Nearly one hundred Massillonians attended the boxing carnival conducted in Canton, Thursday night, under the auspices of the Cleveland Athletic Club. The twenty round contest between Fred Green, of Toledo, and Johnnie Lavack, of Cleveland, was the feature of the evening, and ended in Referee McKeever declaring a draw at the end of the twentieth round. It was Green's fight throughout and many were of the opinion that he should have been given a decision over Lavack, but although the latter showed the effects of the punishment he had received he seemed strong, and for that reason McKeever left the honors even.

Green won the audience by his clean and scientific fighting while Lavack's practice of striking in a clinch brought fourth many a claim of foul from the spectators and twice Green's seconds complained. Green, however, seemed as fresh at the end as at the beginning and would certainly have put Lavack out had the fight not been limited to twenty rounds. Lavack's blows lacked steam during the last few rounds and he was gradually weakening, but he fought gamely This bout gave general satisfaction. The preliminary bouts were a ten round go between Dan Kelly and Jack Donovan and a fifteen-round mill between Jeff Powers and Kid Lloyd. Kelly and Donovan went at it hammer and tongs and afforded much amusement to the spectators. After three or four rounds Donovan became groggy and three times when sent to his knees by left drives took the limit to rise. At the end of the sixth round the referee gave the decision to Kelly. The Powers Lloyd contest, which was declared draw, was cleverly fought. Mix-ups were frequent and both men showed exceptional ability to avoid the finishing touches which each was anxious to administer.

DIED IN CONVULSIONS.

A Little Child Sustains a Fatal Nervous Shock.

SON OF THE REV. AND MRS. DIGEL.

The Death of Mrs. Leineweber Occurs at Her Home in West Brookfield, Thursday Afternoon, After an Illness of Several Months With Consumption.

Edwin, the fifteen-month-old son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Digel died in spasms, at 3:30 o'clock Friday morning. While at the breakfast table, Wednesday morning, the child accidentally overturned a cup filled with coffee. His right arm and neck were only slightly burned, but the shock sustained through fright was so severe that but little relief could be afforded. At 9 o'clock Thursday night he was seized with spasms, and did not again regain consciousness. The funeral will take place from the Digel residence, in East Tremont street, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Stilh, of Strasburg, officiating.

MRS E LEINEWEBER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. E. Lieneweber, whose death occurred at her home in West Brookfield, Thursday afternoon, will take place from St. Barbara's church on Saturday morning. Mrs Lieneweber was 28 years of age, and had been ill since last August. The cause of her death was consumption. A husband and three children survive her.

ARMED INTERVENTION.

Recognition may be Made a Separate Action.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—[By Associated Press]—There are rumors that Spain is considering an armistice in Cuba. There has been no message on the subject from General Woodford, and it is not thought that it will delay the action of the United States if done. It is now said that Congress will act on the message by authorizing armed intervention, and if recognition is made it will be by separate action.

General Lee Leaves Today.

HAVANA, April 9.—[By Associated Press]—General Lee expects to call on General Blanco to say goodbye today. He will leave on the Fern at 5 p. m. Newspaper correspondents will go with him, and also Consul Barker, of Sagua La Grand. It is understood that Consul Brice left Matanzas on a schooner.

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headaches. Why pay $1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment for one cent a day. Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days treatment for $1. Easy to take; no taste, do not gripe, backed by a bond to cure you, or refund your money. Sold by A. T. Baltzly, druggist.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1898.

The chief justification for the interference of the United States in behalf of Cuba, is the necessity for relieving the starving victims of Spanish inhumanity and preventing further bloodshed by terminating the war. This country should intervene to stop the fighting between the patriots and their oppressors, not as the friends of the patriots, but as disinterested guardians of the peace.

There is very little to be gained by declaring that in the event of hostilities Spain's defeat is certain, for although such an outcome is to be desired, it can by no means be accepted as a foregone conclusion. Deeds, not words, will be called for in the next few days. The United States will have but one cause at heart in entering upon a bloody and expensive war and that is the relief of suffering Cuba.

The Spanish theory of the Maine explosion when it comes to be formulated according to the Pittsburg Chronicle, will run something like this:

"The explosion was an internal one.

"It was caused by the carelessness of the Maine's crew.

"Capt. Sigsbee dropped a lighted cigar into the magazine.

"It was an external explosion, and the mine was exploded by the Cuban Junta.

"The ship was struck by lightning.

"An earthquake did it.

"The Maine was not blown up at all.

"She never was in Havana harbor.

"There is no harbor in Havana.

"The United States never had a ship named the Maine.

"This theory, it will be noticed, provides for all emergencies, and acquits Spain of all responsibility."

The President's statement that the necessity for getting General Lee and other Americans safely out of Cuba, is the true and only reason for the postponement of his message, is too reasonable to allow any room for doubts of its absolute truthfulness. There is no foundation for the reports to the effect that it was all a piece of cleverly arranged stage play behind which there is a purpose of which the public must be kept in ignorance in order that it may not go awry. The President did not find it difficult to convince the leaders of both houses of the sincerity of his action and the causes underlying it, and in the minds of the people there should be no suspicion that the President of the United States would resort to such a device, no matter what might be the importance of his object.

UNITED STATES HISTORY IN A HUNDRED WORDS.

"The revival of learning, commercial rivalry and religious zeal in Europe led to Columbus's discovery of America in 1492. Conflicting territorial claims and parental animosity involved English, French and Spanish colonists in 1763 England's oppression alienated colonial affection, induced revolution, hastened independence. Common cause and danger begat colonial union; the weakness of the Confederation demanded a Federal Republic. Party differences tempered legislation. Negro slavery precipitated civil strife, secession, emancipation. Federal authority supreme, reorganization succeeded. Religious freedom, an unmuzzled press, invention, internal improvement and universal education have conspired to prosperity at home and honor abroad."—W. T Gooden, Pana, Ill.

CONCERNING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Mayor Schott in his annual report [See INDEPENDENT report of council proceedings March 30th,] took occasion to refer to the public library in a manner that would tend to mislead the general public, and give occasion for belief that those having the enterprise in charge found it necessary in order to establish it permanently, to resort to ways and means that were dark and mysterious. He says:

"There seems to be a stumbling block somewhere of which the public is kept in ignorance. It is stated by good authority that a petition was sent to the legislature asking for the passage of bills compelling the board of education to levy a tax for library purposes, and to bond the city of Massillon in the sum of $4,000, for the payment of repairs on the library building. The library property has been deeded to the McClymonds Public Library with the provision that if in any year the city should fail to pay according to the rules and regulations of the board of trustees as prescribed from time to time by said board; the said property is to revert to the Nahum Russell heirs with all improvements. The revision would naturally put an end to the permanency of the public library and would defeat the wish of the Hon, George Harsh, deceased. This is, undoubtedly, the reason why the executors of the Harsh estate have so far refused to part with the $10,000. If the city is to bear all the burden, she, or her legal representatives, should have title and voice in such public library matters. It is to be hoped that an amicable agreement can be made whereby the citizens of Massillon will soon be able to enjoy the blessings of a free library without exorbitant and annual expense, and without a constant fear of being ruled and regulated out of it."

The petition above referred to was in circulation for a couple of weeks, copies were passed around the town and it was given as much publicity as possible, and when forwarded to Columbus had on it the names of possibly more taxpayers than any paper ever sent from this place. Attached to it was a copy of the resolution passed by the city council pledging its co-operation and support in securing needed legislation.

The ex-mayor refers to conditions governing the gift, and insinuates that the Harsh fund is withheld by reason of same, and that the city is called upon to support an institution over which it has no control.

It is sufficient to say that Mrs. J. W. and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, in making the gift of the homestead had no hope or expectation of ever being benefited by any condition that might prevail in the future, that the conditions set forth in the deed were such as were usual and ordinary in cases of this character.

Their first intention was to deed the property direct to the city, and it was so stipulated in my tender, but it was afterwards determined, upon consultation with a committee of citizens, and upon their advice to deed to a library association, duly incorporated, freeing it as far as possible from political influence, different members of the council at the time urging the propriety of this course, and thus placing it in a sense upon the same footing as the public schools.

In making this gift it was the hope and belief of the givers that the citizens of Massillon would enjoy the "blessings of a free library," but it appears, according to the official report of our late mayor, that this blessing is not unmixed and can only be had at an "exorbitant and annual expense," and that even so it can be resorted to only under "constant fear of being ruled and regulated out of it." If this view of the library is correct, action should be taken at once to correct the imposition. These gifts were made in good faith and with honest hope and expectation that in taking action to supply the public with a free library, only the best results would flow from same; that it would be established upon the best and most lasting basis; that its management would be just and liberal, and that its influence would be for good in all directions. It appears that we are mistaken, or has his honor deliberately spread upon the city's records the above statements without taking the pains to verify the truth of same—ignorantly or maliciously?

J. W. McCLYMONDS

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT

It is fully as necessary that legal votes should be polled, as that illegal ballots should be excluded from the ballot box It is stated that one of the judges of election in precinct A, first ward, on Monday last, refused the vote of a woman, born in England, married to a native-born citizen, because she had not taken out naturalization papers. This decision from a layman might be excused, but from an attorney, is altogether inexcusable, and shows the necessity of inquiring into the qualifications of the men appointed as judges. For his edification, and that there may be no ignorant recurrence of the affair. I cite the statute, Section 1994, Revised Statutes of the United States: "Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, or who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen."

Whether the woman's vote was lost or not, I cannot say It certainly was not placed in the box in her presence, as required by law.

***

DOG OPENED FATHER'S EYES

Experience of a Man Who Had Several Growing Girls.

"It is quite interesting to be the father of several growing girls," said one of a group of family men in the smoker of a suburban car.

"Yes," answered another one, with a shrug of his shoulders, "especially when they all want new gowns at the same time."

"I wasn't thinking of that," said the first speaker, "but of a way they have of taking the wind out of your own sails. It never occurred to me until the other morning that it was not to see me that young fellows kept dropping in to play cards and make themselves agreeable. I stumbled at last, but it was my hunting dog Jack that opened my eyes."

"Your hunting dog?" echoed the crowd.

"Yes. I had heard of nearly every kind of a plan for the communication of lovers except a dog. In this case Jack became Cupid's messenger. Those boys borrowed the dog ostensibly to go hunting, but I have learned since that they didn't know a gun from a hoe handle. They tied Jack up overnight, and as soon as he got out in the morning he made a bee line for home. If I hadn't seen the corner of a paper sticking from under his collar I should never have suspected the eagerness with which these girls tried to head him off from me."

"He had a letter for them?"

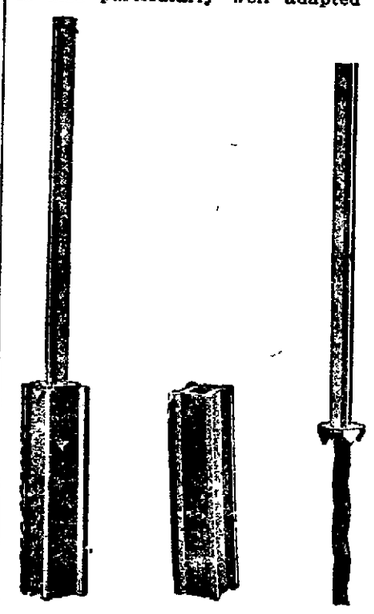
"No, just a note asking the privilege of seeing dear Miss Kate or Miss Sue in the park for a walk and a chat. Nice idea, employing the dog of the family in a clandestine correspondence! I answered that note myself, and the two girls haven't spoken to me since. Jack is tied up, and I'm watching the cat now, for I have no doubt they'll find a way to circumvent me." — Chicago Times-Herald.

IMPROVED FENCE POST

Fencing is One of the Modern Economic Problems of the Country.

One of the leading modern economic problems of the country at present is fencing. Timber suitable for posts has become scarce and costly and yearly becomes more so. Numerous substitutes have been presented, chiefly in the direction of iron posts, but, as a rule, such posts are very costly unless light in construction and if too light in construction and if too light they will not long resist corrosion and do not present enough surface to render the position in the ground firm enough The most rational system for post construction is a combination of an iron stem with an imperishable base of burnt clay or tiling, which time or soil condition cannot effect. Such combination is presented in the present invention, patented by Mr. Charles Shuh, of Greensburg, Ind.

The base is formed as an oblong square shell with corner flanges projected sufficiently to give a peculiarly well formed resisting surface and combine lightness with great strength. It is also particularly well adapted for



Improved Fence Post.

burning in the kiln. The stem is formed of angle iron or steel and a twist is made in the portion to be inserted in the base. A cap plate is provided having a central aperture to slip down over the stem, this cap plate having its corners bent down to engage over the four sides of the base. Before uniting the stem with the base the stem is inserted, then the base aperture is filled with cement mortar or plaster paris, the cap plate is then put on, holding the stem plumb and when the mortar sets a post is formed which will last for generations. If preferred, the cap plate can be put on hot and allowed to shrink tightly in its position at the top of the base twist.

Agricultrial Notes.

Good fences will preserve friendships and save lawsuits.

There should be a forge, anvil and tools to go with them on every farm.

If there is much tile drainage to do it will pay to hire an engineer to lay out the system.

A sandy soil needs constant fertilizing, but it has the advantage of being easily worked.

If you and your neighbor can't join fences, the neighborhood is entirely too small for both of you to live in.

It is claimed by the wise ones that we will have a late spring. Well, patiently wait until spring is here before planting.

If we would only make it a rule that nothing, not even the most insignificant thing on the farm, should go to waste, we should be that much richer.

We know of nothing that gives more satisfaction than good walks about the premises, and they can be made cheaply with cinders or boards, or even packed sand is better than nothing.

Coal ashes, we would say to an inquirer, often do soil good, not so much from their fertilizing as form their mechanical effects. Soils sometimes become disorganized and need mechanical reconstruction, which coal ashes sometimes can do.—Western Plowman.

Developing Good Hogs.

First, choose the breed. Have an ideal animal and work for it. Breed from matured and well-bred sows. Don't sacrefice individuality to pedigree. Breed prolific sows only Avoid cross-breeding and feeding too much corn and ice water, as this lessons the vitality and tends to make too light a bone Feed young stock and the breeding sows oats, sorts, bran and oatmeal, with but little corn. Give plenty of exercise In finishing off a fat hog nothing is ahead of corn and pure water.

Give plenty of room in sleeping quarters and teach young pigs to eat early. March and April litters are best. Keep salt and charcoal by them at all times. The growing of frame for the first six months and the keeping of equal-sized pigs together must be looked to. It requires intelligence of the highest order, after the ideal hog is secured to keep it, and not allow it to degenerate. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Government Free Seeds.

The entire free seed contract for the Department of Agriculture has been awarded to the Phillips Seed Company, of Toledo. There will be 13,000 000 packages mailed, all under a frank. The seeds used are largely home grown, however, flower seeds are imported largely from Paris, France and Quedlenburg, Germany; vichia villosa comes from Germany, a large consignment of which is now on the way; Egyptian cotton seed comes direct from Cairo, Egypt, and that has already arrived.

The Fruit Garden.

At this time of the year an observing man will compare the gathered notes of the year carried from exhibitions, visits, and visitors, personal thoughts and failures. These, the failures, are good lessons for many persons, and are seldom forgotten, and in the real workman produce a determination to learn the cause of them, if possible, so as to avoid them in future. If you keep such notes you will be surprised at the number of ideas noted, that your memory has failed to retain.

A FATAL ERROR

A Tin Badge Sleuth Who Had a Good Eye for Detecting Crooks.

It is not alone when large and alluring rewards are offered for the detection of crime, that men who consider themselves born sleuths develop their nerve sufficiently to attempt a public appearance.

Occasionally one of these freaks shows up at the Central police station and wants a chance to try his luck in going after real criminals. The other day a small man whose general appearance indicated that he was badly in need of a hair cut and some friend to introduce him to a bargain counter at a clothing house, entered the office of Detective Capt. McMonnell and introduced himself with the air of a man who had met public officials for many years.

"I want an appointment as a detective," said he.

Capt. McDonnell sized the fellow up with an amused smile. The captain thinks he knows a thief catcher when he sees one, and questioned the fellow a few minutes to test the extent of his knowledge. The sleuth admitted that he had never captured any noted criminals or ferreted out any of the crimes that had horrified the country, but he was positive that he had a good eye for detecting crooks.

The captain glanced at the eye. Yes, there was an expression of shrewdness there which could not be mistaken. It was one of those eyes which often develop in men who are continually glancing into dark places to avoid meeting anything unexpected. A roving, nervous, piercing eye, which shot furtive glances about the room as the visitor talked convincingly about his powers.

An engagement was made with Sup. Martin, and the man with the shaggy hair and the eagle eye was led into the presence of the high chief executioner.

"This is the man who desires a position as a detective," said Capt. McDonnell.

"So you want to be a detective?"

"Yes, sir, I think I could do some good work."

"Ever been a detective?"

"No sir, but—"

"Know a lot about crooks, I suppose, been studying them up and can read human nature and all that, eh?"

"Well, I know lots of 'em. Can tell 'em every time."

Just then a detective in citizens clothes made his appearance with a well known crook handcuffed to one wrist.

"Ah! Here is your chance, now," murmured the superintendent. "You know this man, I suppose."

The man with the natural intuition for detecting criminals looked steadily and searchingly at the pair of handcuffed men, apparently satisfied himself as to the crook, and turned his attention to the officer.

"That fellow is easy" exclaimed the long-haired sleuth. "He is an old timer. I know him. Seen him often"

The superintendent suppressed a smile. "Mac" turned away to the window and the handcuffed men smiled.

"How do you know this fellow is a crook?" questioned Mr. Martin. "What are his characteristics?"

"Well he has a bad eye. A criminal eye. Could pick him out for a crook in a crowd. Then his general appearance is against him. See that mouth?" he exclaimed, as he pointed directly at the detective.

How She Managed.

The management of husbands is a popular topic with most married women when they got to exchanging confidences. A neat story comes from Philadelphia of a young matron's success along this particular line. She begun by telling her two friends that she didn't manage at all. Her hostess asked:

'My dear, is your husband ever cross?"

"What a funny question. He is never anything else."

"How in the world do you manage him?"

"I don't try. I just let him alone."

"But how do you make up?"

"We don't. He is always as cross as two sticks at breakfast. They say most men are. He gets off a lot of sarcastic things about women attending to their households, club women and so forth, and then he goes away mad"

"Oh, dear me, you poor thing! And yet Tom told me this morning you were so congenial and so well suited to each other."

"So we are. When Harold comes home in the evening he hands me a little package and says he hopes it will please me. I tell him he is too good and that I wish all women had as good a husband as mine. Then I see what he is giving me. Sometimes it is a lovely belt or a new chatelaine, or a fancy scarf or something of that sort, and I give him a kiss and ask him to forgive me for being cross in the morning."

The hostess looked dazed and went on sipping her Russian tea in profound silence. Finally she broke out:

"And yet you deliberately told me you did not manage him."

Not So Much Like Old London.

One of the stories told of "Old Tom's chop house which has been revived since the death of its proprietor concerns two Englishmen. They had just landed, and in their search for something homelike had come across this particular chop house.

"The very thing," said one of them as they came to the door. "How distinctly old-Londonish!"

The two sat down, ate a hearty meal which was washed down by several tobies of ale, and accompanied by two cigars costing 30 cents each. The headwaiter got a 25 cent tip and then the Britons asked how they might find the place again.

"This is Temple and Thames streets," said the waiter.

"Why, we're at 'ome!" said the Englishmen in unison.

Their bill was given to them when they reached the cashier at the bar. It amounted to something like $8."

"Are you sure, cashier, that this is our bill?" asked one of them in amazement?"

"Yes, sir," replied the cashier.

"Well, then, we're not at 'ome," said the Englishman, as he reached into his pocket.—New York Sun.

The Superlative.

Bellows—Don't you consider football brutal?

Fellows—Brutal? Why it's actually Spanish!—New York Journal.

HOW GUNS ARE AIMED

The Range Finder Used on Seacoast Defences and Battle Ships.

At sea, when a vessel is moving, the base is fixed and measured upon the deck. A telescope is placed at either end of that line, and the lenses of both are focused upon the object to be shot at, writes W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record. An observation is then taken, a mathematical calculation is made, the book of tables is referred to, and in a moment the gunner may know whether the enemy's cruiser is five and one-half or six and one-fourth miles away, or any other given distance. This, of course requires a great deal of technical skill and mathematical ability, but it is said to be absolutely accurate, and the apparatus is so sensitive and regulated to such a fine degree that by turning a key a monster gun, weighing 100 tons, can be instantly adjusted, so that with a given quantity of powder it will carry a projectile of a given weight exactly the distance which the range-finder has determined Of course, the gunner must know the contents of his cartridge, because that is a material factor in his problem. He must also make allowances for the wind, for the resistance of the atmosphere, for the curvature of the earth and for the movement of the enemy's fleet if it is in motion. The range finder is, however, a great del more accurate than the human eye, and persons with defective vision will often insist that a gun is badly aimed and find out to the contrary after the shot is fired.

Although we have guns on our battle ships and in the fortresses on the coast that will carry a projectile thirteen miles it would be folly to attempt to use them at that distance, because, owto the curvature of the earth, it would be impossible to see the target. A man in a small boat upon the surface of the water cannot see more than four miles. From the bridge of the ordinary man-of-war, which may be thirty feet from the water, the man with good eyesight or with a glass can see eight or nine miles. A man at the masthead can see ten or twelve miles, but very indistinctly, and that is the limit of human vision on a level surface.

Sunny Life on the Mississippi.

Many of these river plantations are baronial in the style of their dwelling houses. These belong to the ante-bellum days. Wide halls, lofty ceilings, broad piazzas, supported on stately columns, reminding one of the pillared porticos of Italy; a noble sweep of steps down into the fair domain of their garden, rose-bowered and orange-hung; for the trees are laden with the golden globes, drooping low among their branches. The wide carriage-road runs from plantation to plantation, for these are a hospitable people, fond of entertaining and of all social intercourse, and there is but a mile or two between the houses. Now everyone is busy in this busiest of all seasons—sugar boiling. The mills never cease grinding, nor do the furnace fires die out, night and day force succeeds force and the work keeps merrily on, until at last all is done, the fields are clear, the grinding at an end, the sugar made and stored, the syrup barreled the fires dead, and machinery at rest. Then all is cleaned up and the gayeties begin. For black and white there is feasting and song and dance—visiting, dinner-parties, suppers, and entertainments. The work of the year is over; the harvest is complete, the return is golden, and enjoyment and rest reign supreme until planting time comes round once more.

How peaceful and lovely is the river, curled with ripples, flecked with shadows of the fleecy, floating clouds above it, swirled into foam by the great paddles of the wheel as the steamer presses ever onward! It lies low now within its banks, but when the heavy rains come, or the ice in the far north breaks up, swelling and overcharging its tributaries, emptying their fullness into her bosom, then she becomes a terrible power for injury and destruction.

We pass a floating store; one that ties up at every plantation, sells from its stores, "repairs watches and guns," as the legend runs which it bears on its sides, and then when trade slackens, it raises steam in its little boiler and moves on to some more desirable location. A floating theatre goes by. Two large barges, on which is built a museum (wonderfully stocked) and a temple of Thespis, these being moved about from village to village by tugboat, chartered for he purpose. Once inside of the theatre, you forget it is built on a barge. It has its stage and very good scenery, its orchestra, proscenium boxes, parquette, dress-circle ard gallery for the negroes. You pass through a covered way and enter the museum, not knowing that you are now on another barge. After examining its curiosities you return, to see a musical entertainment interspersed with acting charades, a ballet, or a farce. It makes money. It is a god-send to the small villages and to the people, who come for miles from the interior to see its exhibitions, which are often all they know of dramatic art.—Leslie's Weekly."

Havana's Dirty Harbor.

The divers who are investigating the conditions of the hull of the battleship Maine are protected from all unpleasant or dangerous outside objects or conditions—aside from the danger of getting caught in the tangle of the wreck—by their suits of armor; and the air they breathe is of course conveyed down through the tube that is connected with each diver's helmet-face. But the water of Havana harbor is shockingly foul and filthy, especially for a depth of a few feet from the bottom—the result of centuries of sewage-draining from the city. The situation in this respect is so bad, that it has long been a familiar experience with large steamers that in turning, or starting out, the churning of the water by the propeller or paddle-wheels has stirred up a foul stench, that is sented with sickening effect by those on board, and even by neighboring vessels. The average depth of the harbor—which is one of the finest harbors in the world—is 30 feet; and it is large enough (after once getting into it, through its narrow and protected entrance of three-eighths of a mile) to accommodate a thousand vessels of the largest size. Sharks abound in it.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

It Will Save you Many a Dollar and a Lot of Trouble.

After trying remedies that helped you,
When you have tried cures that didn't.
When you are completely stuck and in despair.
When your poor back still aches,
Try Doan's Kidney Pills.
The unexpected always happens.
If you toss all night racked with backpain.
If you cannot bend over or straighten up.
Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.
Kidney disorder rarely leaves on its own accord.
The tenant has to be evicted.
Doan's Kidney Pills do not compromise
Or arrange for a new lease.
They cure all kidney complaints.
This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled it in the case of this Massillon citizen.

Mr. Gregory Davis, of 277 W. Main St., employed at the rolling mill as a puddler, says: While trying to lift a coal car I wrenched my back. It grew so weak and painful that I had to give up work and go home. For years I was weak and subject to attacks of kidney complaint. For two years I have been doctored, throwing my money away trying to get cured, as I not only ached during the day while at work, but at night as well. So severe did it pain me that I could not sleep no matter how tired out I was, and many a night I was compelled to get up and sit in a chair. Often when starting a heat at the mill I had to work on my knees so as not to stoop over, thus saving my back. When an annoying and distressing urinary weakness set in I got two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store and used them. After that treatment I could work without being in misery and when I lay down at night I enjoy refreshing slumber. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy I have ever used, and that is saying a great deal. I advise anyone troubled with kidney disease not to hesitate in giving them a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The stock market was strong, and could advance easier than it could go down. The London market was quiet. Closing prices showed a decided gain. The bank statement was not as favorable as was expected.

Reserve decreased	$ 684,352
Loans decreased	8,067,900
Specie increased	1,420,800
Legals decreased	5,205,100
Deposits decreased	12,339,900
Circulation increased	18,600

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	118¾	119	118	118⅞
American Tobacco	102½	102½	101⅜	101⅝
Atchison (Pfd.)	25¾	26	25⅝	25¾
C. B. & Q.	93	94	92⅞	92½
Chicago Gas	91¾	92¼	91¾	92
Jersey Central				91¼
Louisville & Nashville	49⅞	50¾	49⅞	49⅞
Manhattan	97¼	98	97¼	97½
Missouri Pacific	26⅜	27	26⅜	26⅜
Rock Island	85½	86¼	85½	85½
St. Paul	89⅜	90¼	89⅛	89⅝
Western Union				86¼

CHICAGO, April 9.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active $3.75&$4.10; cattle, steady, unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The wheat market was quiet and firm, and trade was not very heavy. Northwest receipts were 337 cars against 284 last year. Ohio state crop report for April condition 72 against 67 in March. Four ports exported 737,000 bushels wheat and flour. The close was at about the opening prices. Puts, 84: calls, 86.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
May	105½	106⅛	105½	106
July	85	85	84½	84¾
Corn.				
May	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
July	31¼	31¼	30⅝	31⅛
Oats.				
May	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾
July	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼
Pork.				
May	9 90	9 90	9 82	9 87
July	9 97	9 97	9 92	9 97
Lard				
May	5 10	5 20	5 20	5 20
July	5 25	5 27	5 25	5 27

TOLEDO, April 9.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 98¾.

DALTON, April 9 —Wheat, 92.

NAVARRE, April 9--Wheat, 91@93c

BEACH CITY, April 9—Wheat, 91@93

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	94
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	25-28
Corn	40
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 50
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	65-70
Apples	1 40
White Beans, per bushel	1 05
Onions	80
Evaporated Apples, choice	9-10
Chickens, live per lb	6
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

Half the ills that man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens and tones the stomach: makes indigestion impossible.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings sprains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectirc Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

Everything new and up-to-date in hats and neckwear at 4 East Main street.

DOLL.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DETERMINED TO SEIZE HAVANA

This the Administration's Resolution Unless Spain Finally Yields to Our Demands.

OUR NEXT MOVE IN DOUBT.

Our Obligations After Spain Is Expelled Being Considered.

AWAITING THE COMING MESSAGE.

It May Settle the Question of Which Should Come First, Intervention or Recognition of Independence — The Feeling Prevails In All Quarters That the End Has Come to Diplomatic Talk Between the Two Nations — General Lee Leaves Havana Today—No Instructions Sent to Minister Woodford Concerning His Withdrawal—The Spanish Minister Has Made No Preparations, Although He Could Be Ready to Leave In a Few Hours—War and Naval Preparations Proceeding Systematically. Senators Trying to Secure Unanimity on a Cuban Resolution to Be Reported. A House Committee Also Considering the Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Everything is quiet at the White House and capitol.

At only the war and navy departments are there signs of an impending conflict in the rush of immediate orders to a host of naval officers to report at once for duty on vessels to which they were assigned and in conferences among bureau chiefs on details of war preparations. And yet, the resolve is firmer than ever that unless Spain yields to America's Cuban demands the United States, by force of arms, will move on Havana. It is the very recognition of the fixity of this purpose that causes a situation in marked contrast to the recent excitement. There is still some discussion of Cuban affairs, but it only serves to emphasize the fact that one forward step of immense importance has been taken, for the discussion is of an advanced stage and concerns, not intervention and freedom of Cuba from Spanish dominion, but the obligations and duties that may be imposed upon the United States after we have expelled Spain from the island.

This discussion revolved around two propositions, namely, intervention without recognition of national independence of the Cuban insurgents and intervention with concurrent recognition of the independence of the present insurgent government of Cuba. Some public men hovered between these two propositions and favored a compromise. There was no definite lead by which it could be stated with anything like authoritativeness which course would be adopted, but the unsettled state of public opinion on the matter indicated that events of the next few days, the strength of the arguments of the forthcoming presidential message or a distinct utterance from our consul general to Cuba, might be strong enough to incline the balance to either course.

The cabinet held its usual session, but its meeting brought no change in the Spanish situation. Indeed, it was chiefly significant in establishing that no change had occurred, that none was expected, and that the progress of action on the part of the United States government was already made up. The president's message remains unaltered, and it being the last cabinet meeting before the message will go to congress, alterations are unlikely between now and Monday, barring altogether unexpected developments from Madrid. After the meeting cabinet officers stated that the message would be sent to congress on Monday, no change in that respect having been considered, and all causes for delay having been removed. The calmness of the cabinet meeting, which was one of the most uneventful held in recent days, was another evidence of the feeling entertained by the administration that the case is made up, and that nothing now remains to be done but to present the subject to congress and await the final outcome there.

The feeling that an end had come to diplomatic talk, and that action alone remained, was noticed in all quarters, including the foreign embassies and legations, where the ambassadors and ministers expressed the feeling that all has been done in Washington that can or will be done in the cause of peace. What is going on at Madrid gives slight hope of such concessions there as will alter the present situation. There are no negotiations, in the sense of exchanges, on pending propositions.

Both parties apparently have said their last word concerning the respective propositions. Certainly this is true as to the United States and there were no evidence that the Spanish government would recede. It is even doubtful whether a concession of an armistice by Spain would be sufficient at this late moment to turn the situation into peaceful channels.

Preparations for all eventualities are being hurried to completion. General Lee will leave Havana today, probably on the small naval vessel Fern, now in Havana harbor, although it was said at the state department that he might take one of the Plant line of steamers. At that time also the other United States consuls and most of the American citizens residing in Cuba will be out of the island. Official reports received here stated that large numbers of Americans were leaving on the several steamers from Havana and other ports. Entire quiet has prevailed there up to this time. The United States consul at Porto Rico is also preparing to leave.

No instructions, it is stated definitely, have been sent to Minister Woodford concerning his withdrawal from Madrid, that being left to his discretion. The prospects of his withdrawal have been fully considered, however, and there is reason to believe that, in the event of his retirement, the British ambassador at Madrid will look after American interests and afford protection to such Americans as remain in Spain. This, it is stated in an authoritative quarter, is part of a comity between the United States and Great Britain and reciprocates the action of the United States government in affording protection to British subjects on a former occasion.

The Spanish minister at Washington has received no instructions as to his departure, nor has he made preparations to go, although his establishment is in such a condition that he could leave within a few hours after receiving orders from his government to depart. As an evidence of the complete cessation of negotiations it can be cited that yesterday closed the seventh consecutive day since the Spanish minister called at the state department.

War and naval preparations are proceeding systematically, but the larger details of preparation have been shaped and there is little more to do than to see these regularly executed. While there are many naval movements, there has not yet been any decisive order effecting the movements of the fleets. All is in a state of expectancy in this regard. A report was current that the Spanish fleet of cruisers had sailed from Cadiz for American waters. There was no confirmation of this either at the Spanish legation or at the navy department, though it would not be improbable, as the press dispatches from Madrid last night stated that this formidable fleet was expected to sail yesterday.

At the capitol, the senators who are devoting themselves to the task of securing a resolution on the Cuban question, on which practical unanimity on the part of the senate can be obtained, were quite active and felt that they had made appreciable progress. There was a joint meeting of the leading members of the steering committees of the various parties in the rooms of the committee on appropriations, in which the whole situation was canvassed and reasons for prompt action in the senate, after the matter is once taken up, were gone over much as they had been in preceding meetings.

The managers of the movement are endeavoring to secure a reversal of the decision of the committee on foreign relations to report for both independence and intervention, but they do not yet count upon a majority of the committee though they assert that they have made headway. They recognize the fact that even with the majority of the committee their way there still would remain several senators, including Thurston, Pettigrew, Gallinger and Mason, whom it would be very difficult to win over to any line of action that does not provide for the recognition of the present Cuban government, and who will insist on debating a contrary policy. They are finding fewer obstacles to progress among the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans than among straight Republicans.

The movement to consider the whole Cuban question in executive session is gaining ground. The senators who have looked up the precedents find the only parallel case to the present to be that, when war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, the declaration was considered in secret session.

The conservative senators, who are opposing any recognition of the present Cuban government, claim that a majority of the committee on foreign relations will now support this position, contenting themselves with a general declaration for the freedom and independence of the island, coupled with a proposition for intervention in the present war between Spain and Cuba. They count upon getting the votes of 6 of the 11 members of the committee and say this number may still be increased.

The steering committee appointed by the conference of the house Republicans last Wednesday to canvass the situation to see how many Republicans would stand by them if the occasion arose for independent action, and in a general way decide on a course of procedure, held another meeting this afternoon. From the reports presented it was claimed that more than 100 Republicans will act with them. The main question before the committee was as to whether they should stand for independence and intervention or for intervention without independence.

The feeling in the committee has been strongly in favor of the recognition of the Cuban republic, but they do not desire to break with the administration, except as a last resort. Meantime, some of them are much exercised over the legal phases of the effect of intervention without independence. A fear was expressed among the members that intervention by the United States might bind the United States for the $400,000,000 of Spanish Cuban bonds issued against the revenues of the island. This will be thoroughly looked into by the members.

New Auxiliary Cruisers Named.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — Secretary Long has decided upon the names for the new auxiliary cruisers acquired by the government from the Morgan steamship line. El Nord is to be hereafter known as the Yankee; El Rio, as the Dixie; El Sol, as the Prairie; El Sud, as the Yosemite.

Troops to Move Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry, Colonel Burt, will leave Fort Missoula Sunday next, and arrive at Chickamauga Thursday morning next.

EXPECTS SHORT WAR.

Spain Making Little Preparations For a Conflict.

HER APPARENT NAVAL PROGRAM.

One of Brief Fighting to Vindicate National Honor—Minister Moret, Formerly For Peace, Now Decided on War. Flotilla Being Organized.

MADRID, April 9.—Spain flatly refuses to respond further to any efforts to avert war by yielding to the United States.

American consuls, throughout the country, have been notified to prepare to leave. General Woodford's wife is safe in France, and the archives of the American legation are ready to be taken to the British embassy.

Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, said again that Spain had spoken her last word to the United States. He has been during this crisis the one member of the cabinet who has striven for a policy of conciliation and peace, and it is now plainly seen that he has at last decided for war.

It took the cabinet council just 10 minutes to draft an insolent reply to the note which Minister Woodford sent to Senor Gullon on Wednesday night, and which he retracted after he had heard from the president.

The reply was simply that Spain had nothing to add to her last communication to the United States.

Every minister understood that this answer meant war. Senor Gullon hurried to the palace and laid the document before the queen.

She instantly approved it and sent word to the papal nuncio.

A telegram was at once sent to the pope.

Another council was called by Premier Sagasta, who wanted the cabinet to listen to a message from the pope.

The papal nuncio attended in person and presented the pope's appeal in the name of religion and humanity for ending hostilities in Cuba. It was a message filled with religious sentiment rather than political argument.

The ministers heard the words of the sovereign pontiff in silence. They had no effect upon them. They told the nuncio coldly that they thanked the pope for his advice. As it was not an official document no other reply was necessary.

The message had come too late. Spain had already given her final answer to America. The nuncio arose, gathered his purple robe about him, bowed and retired. It was all over.

No matter what may be telegraphed from Madrid for stock gambling purposes, Spain will never recede from this position till her flag goes down in war.

The fact is that secret instructions have been sent to Polo y Bernabe to leave his post when McKinley's message is delivered next Monday.

Dispatches have been hurried to all towns throughout Spain urging committees to increase their efforts to gather subscriptions for the government war fund, but the most extraordinary and mysterious thing is that no recruits are being drafted for the army, and that no preparations are being made for issuing domestic bonds, although the treasury is absolutely empty.

The significance of this is obvious. Spain expects a very short war and then surrender.

The Spanish government realizes the hopelessness of a protracted war with the United States, and is therefore making no preparation for it.

Her plan seems to be to fight one naval battle, to sink and capture a few American merchant ships, and to possibly bombard some weak American fort, and then, having satisfied her passionate population that the national honor has been vindicated, yield up Cuba.

No matter where you go in Spain at this moment you will see proofs that the government does not contemplate a long struggle with America.

She wants as cheap a war as she can get. Her naval preparations also show that she is preparing simply for a quick dash and nothing more with the torpedo flotilla, which is at Cape Verde.

She is organizing another flotilla of the same sort at Cadiz. This flotilla will be ready to sail within two weeks.

It is said that a squadron of three large ships will be organized at Cadiz and sent across the Atlantic to destroy the American fleet and ravish the American coast.

But if the United States strikes a blow at once Cuba will be in our hands and the Spanish squadron will arrive with coal exhausted and no port wherein to recoal.

The terrible idea prevailed in the Spanish war council that the United States in the event of war intends not only to free Cuba and Porto Rico, but also to give the Phillippines to Japan.

JAMES CREELMAN.

Transferred the Spaniard.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 9.—It is learned on good authority that the master at arms of the cruiser Columbia, a native born Spaniard, has been transferred to the receiving ship. He has been a naturalized American citizen 16 years, and it is believed that the transfer is merely a precautionary measure, and not because of any charges of disloyalty against him.

Spaniards Claim a Victory.

HAVANA, April 9.—The Spanish forces in the Carthagena mountains of Santa Clara have, according to an announcement at the palace, defeated a force of insurgents, inflicting numerous loss upon the later. The Spaniards, it is added, lost 5 men killed and 1 officer and 4 soldiers wounded.

Anthropologists have ascertained that the Andaman islanders, the smallest race of people in the world, average less than four feet in height, while few of them weigh more than 75 pounds.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Number of Bills Favorably Reported. New Measures Introduced. Others Passed.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—On recommendation of the judiciary committee the house indefinitely postponed Senator Plummer's bill giving a husband a dower in fee to one-third of his wife's property at her death. The same committee favorably reported Senator Cable's bill providing a stenographer for the supreme court; also Senator Doty's bill providing that courts in damage cases cannot grant new trials unless the amount be increased or decreased.

Senator Carpenter's bill vesting the state board of agriculture with the power of the state live stock commission and abolishing the same was favorably reported by the house committee on agriculture.

The house committee on elections favorably reported Mr. Reynolds' bill providing that all nominations shall be made at a primary election to be held the same day.

The same committee favorably reported Senator Schaefer's bill providing that if no authority is given for filling vacancies on tickets the county executive committee is empowered to act.

The house committee on prisons favorably reported Mr. Powell's bill giving managers of the Ohio penitentiary authority to fix the salary of the warden.

The same committee favorably reported Senator Wightman's bill providing that the cost of transporting a convict as a witness shall be taxed as costs.

The house committee on corporations favorably reported Senator Nichols' bill giving gas companies authority to engage in electric lighting.

The house committee on military affairs favorably reported Mr. Parker's bill to establish a battalion of engineers in the Ohio national guard.

The house committee on common schools favorably reported Mr. Payne's bill authorizing boards of education to establish and maintain schools for the deaf.

A bill introduced in the house provides that county commissioners in any county of the state may, at their option, construct bicycle paths along any or all of the turnpikes of the county, and that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to wilfully drive a vehicle upon such paths. It is provided that the funds for constructing such paths may be raised by taxing bicycles not more than $1 a year.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Kemple, providing that proof that lodging was obtained by fictitious show of baggage or that a surreptitious attempt had been made to remove baggage from any place where food, lodging or other accommodations has been obtained shall be prima facia evidence of fraud.

Mr. O'Neil, authorizing a special tax levy to create a county road fund; providing that the county auditors and county treasurers shall not be made parties to foreclosure suits except upon order of the court, requiring such action to settle the validity of unpaid tax charges.

Mr. McKinnon (Ashtabula), providing for the immediate removal by the governor of any officer or trustee who creates a deficiency or incurs an unauthorized liability.

Mr. Smith, providing that petroleum oils, which have been inspected in other states, where the test required is equal to or higher than that required in Ohio, shall go on sale in this state without further inspection.

Mr. McCurdy (Miami), giving farmers the option as to where they shall perform work on public roads.

Mr. Rankin, modifying the joint ditch law so that suit to widen or improve a ditch may be begun in any county through which the ditch runs.

Mr. Reynolds (Lake), appropriating out of the general fund of the state the sum of $3,500 annually for two years to support the Ohio inmates of the Woman's Relief Corps home at Madison, O.

Mr. Haiden, prohibiting the joint sale of liquors and necessaries of life.

Mr. Niles, providing for the proper registration of births and fixing penalties for violation of the law by physicians, midwives or persons taking the care of infants.

These bills passed in the house:

Mr. Booth, appropriating $50,000 for the Massillon State nospital and $25,000 for the Ohio reformatory.

Mr. Gayman, allowing street improvement bonds to be paid at any time after one year.

The house adopted a resolution placing the First regiment of Sons of Veterans on a special military reservation in case of war.

VICTORY OVER DERVISHES.

Anglo-Egyptian Force Bombard Their Trenches, Causing Heavy Loss.

CAIRO, April 9.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces, under the sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, attacked the Dervish position, and rushed the Mahmod's zareba, the center of his fortifications, without check. The attack was entirely successful and the Dervishes lost heavily.

Mahmond, the Dervish general, was among the prisoners captured.

The losses of the Anglo-Egyptian force include Captain Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders and Lieutenant Gore of the Seafort Highlanders, killed, with 10 officers of the British brigade and four British officers in the Egyptian service wounded.

Car of Dynamite Exploded.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 9.—The worst wreck that ever happened in Montana occurred on the Montana Central. The dead are: L. Openheim, engineer; Charles W. Cockrell, fireman; A. J. Martin, head brakeman. Westbound freight No. 25 was on Dry Forks bridge, 60 miles from here, when a car of dynamite exploded, wrecking the bridge and tearing ten cars to kindling wood.

Patriotic George Gould.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—"My yacht Atalanta and everything I have will be at the disposal of the government in case of war," said George Gould here. "And what can the government expect from the money men of New York in the event of war?" he was asked. "Whatever help and as much as much as it needs," replied Mr. Gould.

Marix's New Berth.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — Lieutenant Commander Marix of the Maine court of inquiry has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Scorpion.

KILLED ON THE TRAIL.

31 Gold Hunters Are Crushed Enroute to Klondike.

SNOWSLIDE ON THE CHILKOOT.

Fully Fifty People Were Overtaken by the Slide—Number Scattered Along the Trail More or Less Injured—Occurred Near Sheep Camp.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, via Seattle, Wash., April 9.—On the Chilkoot trail, between the Scales and Stone House, at least 31 men have met death and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously in a snow slide.

The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice which came down from the mountain side upon the left hand side of the trail, at midway between the Scales and Stone House.

At this writing the known dead are:
Gus Sebarth, Seattle.
Frank Sprague, Seattle.
Steve Stevenson, Seattle.
Tom Collins, Portland, Or.
C. P. Harrison, Seattle.
W. L. Riley, Seattle.
One woman, name unknown.
Ed Atwood, New York.
C. Beck, Sanford, Fla.
L. Widelein, Kansas City.
Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore.
John Morgan, Emporia, Kan.
—— Grimes, Sacramento, who has a brother in business at Dyea.

Twe of the seriously injured are Walter Chappey of New York and John C. Murphy of Dixon, N. Dak.

Fully 50 people were overtaken by the slide and are either buried in the snow or scattered along the borders of the avalanche in a more or less injured condition.

The point at which the accident occurred is some five miles above Sheep Camp. The nearest telephone station is four miles distant. The telephone wires at this point were carried away by the slide. This fact makes it difficult to obtain further particulars at this time.

SOME UNCERTAINTY.

State of Business Not Easy to Judge at This Period, Says Dun's.

NEW YORK, April 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: When everybody is asking whether it is to be war or peace the state of business is not easy to judge. Since nobody can judge just how wise bankers may be in an emergency there is some uncertainty, but thus far scarcely any stoppage whatever of manufacturing concerns appears, nor any indications that the producing force is likely to be diminished, nor are any such symptoms to be seen in business reports.

The wheat outgo counts for much and continues, as does corn. The price rose steadily and closed 2 cents higher for wheat, with corn 1 cent higher.

In one branch of woolen manufacture two carpet mills have stopped, or are about to stop, as it is between seasons, but such complaint of cancellation because of higher prices, and possibly in some cases because of inferior qualities, has not been followed by reduced production. Sales of wool are insignificant and prices have declined 2 cents for finer grades, and over 1 cent is the average for all quotations, only because speculators wholly underestimate stocks held by manufacturers. In the iron and steel industry, with demands greater than ever before from general sources, urgent orders from the government enlarge work, but do not advance prices.

Disasters in trade shown this week by separate branches of business for the month of March, and also the first quarter of 1898 make the best report that has been possible for five years. It is interesting to note that nearly all branches of business show surprising movement. Meanwhile banks are extremely cautious, and commercial loans are but 10 per cent of their aggregate.

Failures for the week have been 232 in the United States, against 252 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 36 last year.

NOT THROUGH WITH ZOLA.

Officers of the Esterhazy Courtmartial Will Sue For Libel.

PARIS, April 9.—The officers composing the courtmartial which acquitted Count Esterhazy have met and decided to begin civil actions for libel against Emile Zola and M. Perreux, publisher of The Aurore, who were recently sentenced to imprisonment, and who were also fined, for making charges which were not sustained against the conduct of the courtmartial.

The officers also expressed the wish that the minister for war, General Billot, would ask that M. Zola be expelled from the Legion of Honor.

Towboat Blown Up.

GALLIPOLIS, O., April 9.—The towboat Stella, towing ties down the Kanawha, blew up at Ten Mile Kanawha. Captain Wells and the pilot were seriously injured and Engineer Eastman badly hurt. The entire crew was compelled to swim ashore. The boat is a total wreck with no insurance.

Permits a Catholic Chapel.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The military affairs committee of the house has unanimously reported the O'Dell bill, granting permission for the building of a Catholic chapel on the government reservation at West Point. The bill has been before the committee in various forms for two years.

Killed by the Blow.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—George Stout of Philadelphia, who was knocked out by Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," in a hot fight, died from the effects of the blow at the St. Francis hospital. Gardner and Mike Conley and P. H. Sullivan, his seconds, were arrested.

Pingree's Bill Failed to Pass.

LANSING, Mich., April 9.—Governor Pingree's bill for increasing the taxes upon railroads has failed to pass the senate by two votes. It had passed the house.

INSULTED BY SPANIARDS.

Two Americans on a Relief Expedition Spit Upon and Hissed In Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The steamer Utstein has arrived at Port Eads from Matanzas. On board were Messrs. Curtin and Richardson of the Kansas City Star, who represented Kansas City in the distribution of 600 tons of relief supplies to suffering reconcentrados. On Monday the supplies were landed, but only with great difficulty and amid the abuse and insults of the Spanish populace. Much excitement and bitterness was evident, and the British and American consuls advised the two newspapermen to return on board the Utstein for safety.

They were followed from their hotel to the landing by a howling mob, who hissed, spat upon and otherwise insulted the Americans, crowding in front of them, jostled them, and at one time threatened to push them bodily into the bay. The Utstein is now at the quarantine station at the south, and will be subjected to three days detention by the health authorities.

THOSE CUBAN BONDS.

Rubens, Guerra and McCook Explain. Grosvenor Promises to Make Retraction.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Horatio B. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban junta in this city, has been interviewed in reference to the statement made in congress by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio that Colonel John J. McCook is the legal representative of the Cuban junta of New York, "behind which stands $400,000,000 worth of bonds that can be validated by the recognition of independence of Cuba by the United States," and that these would be destroyed by a policy that would drive Spain out of Cuba in the interests of the American people. Mr. Rubens said:

"Those statements are incorrect. J. J. McCook is not a representative of the Cuban junta, and as to the $400,000,000 bonds, I must refer you to the statement of Benjamin F. Guerra, deputy treasurer of the Cuban republic, showing that the amount of Cuban bonds purchased was only a little over $100,000, and these were bought for about 40 per cent of their face value. Furthermore, there have been no concessions by granting or selling of any kind whatsoever.

"To my positive knowledge there is no one who has any claim on the Cuban government except the Cuban soldiers, the civil employes of the republican government. Their claims are to be settled after the establishment of peace."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Guerra made a similar statement before the senate committee in Washington.

Colonel McCook called on General Grosvenor and made a denial. The latter agreed to retract in the house on Monday.

WOODFORD WORKING.

He Has Little Faith In His Own Efforts, but Hopes For Peace.

MADRID, April 9.—A dispatch from Washington says no negotiations have been initiated there and that none will be undertaken abroad, except through General Woodford, who is instructed to negotiate only on the basis of the notes presented at the recent conference.

General Woodford has sent a cable message to Washington setting forth that the publication of his statement has done good in Madrid and will do good throughout Spain, but the end is still very doubtful. The general is working from a sense of duty, rather than with strong faith in success. The basis of what hope is left rests upon the evident fact that the sober sense of Spain is slowly coming to the front, and that in a few days (if a few days can still be had) we shall see "a crystalization of public sentiment that will sustain the present Spanish government, if it has the courage to do at once the things that are necessary for peace."

The political barometer has taken another upward turn. The bourse showed an advance of three points in response to London and Paris, and the general talk of the town is peaceful.

The attitude of England at Washington is much approved, as she had hitherto been regarded as siding unreservedly with America.

So far as information yet obtainable goes, the powers have not addressed a collective note to Spain similar to that presented at Washington, although it is known that their representatives here have long been working with the Spanish government to secure peace.

DENIED BY SPANISH MINISTER

The Italian Cruiser Not at Washington to Convey Him.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Italian cruiser Amerigo Vespucci is anchored in the Potomac a few miles down the river below Washington. She is a cadet schoolship, and is understood to be on a private cruise. She draws about 17 feet of water.

There was considerable gossip in naval and military circles regarding the visit of this foreign vessel to this city at this critical juncture.

There was unconfirmed gossip that the presence of this vessel at this time was for the purpose of using her as an asylum for the Spanish minister and his staff in case it was found impracticable for them to leave the country by the ordinary means of travel.

Senor Polo, the Spanish minister, when his attention was called to the rumor that the Vespucci might be here to take him away from the country, characterized it as absurd and without any basis of fact.

An Old Monitor Manned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Five officers of the New York naval reserves and a detail of engineers and machinists have arrived at League Island navyyard and were assigned to quarters on the old monitor Nahant, which is to be taken to New York.

Twenty Killed In a Feud.

MANCHESTER, Ky., April 9.—A. B. Howard, ex-sheriff of Clay county, and his son Will, have been waylaid and killed. A feud has been raging between the Philpoots, Bakers, Campbells and Howards the past year. Twenty men have been killed.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Perry H. Young has moved his carriage factory to the Loeffler block.

A Bell telephone has been placed in Christian Schott's saloon, No. 276.

George Davis, of Sherodsville, is spending a few days with relatives in the city.

A Farmer's telephone has been placed in the residence of Dr. C. O. Carr, No. 228.

Mrs. Balser Ketterer has returned from Akron, and will now make Massillon her home.

Master John G. Warwick, of Pittsburg, is visiting friends and relatives in Massillon.

Edwin Baum and family, of Massillon, are visiting relatives here.—Wooster Republican.

Mrs. Chester Dooley, who has been visiting Toledo and Norwalk friends, has returned home.

Charles Stevens has arrived home from Newcomerstown, for a visit of a week or longer.

Mrs. C. Z. Reed and daughter Ida, of Crestline, are the guests of Miss Lizzie Reavie, in Canal street.

The Misses Lizzie and Bell Harmount, of Massillon, were in town Monday on business.—New Philadelphia Tribune.

A bill has passed the house of representatives protecting skunks and making it unlawful to kill them at any time.

Hart post, Grand Army, will give a bean supper, Wednesday evening, April 13th. All comrades and families and friends are cordially invited.

Frank B. Cleaver, expert window trimmer and silk salesman—direct from the largest establishment in Dayton, has accepted a position with the Bee Hive.

Frank Flickinger went to Reedsburg, a village west of Wooster, where some repairs on the Central Union Telephone Company's long distance line are needed.

The United States Express Company at Massillon has been authorized by its general superintendent to carry free all parcels intended for the sufferers at Shawneetown.

Burglars attempted to break into Benjamin Laurer's house, at Mt. Eaton, on Friday night, at about 10 o'clock, but were frightened away before they had effected an entrance.

Joseph Bauhart has been called to Tiffin by the death of his sister, the wife of the late Joseph Maier. Mrs. Maier, was 58 years of age. She leaves one son and three daughters.

Representative Snyder's bill authorizing the commissioners of Stark county to expend $2.000 for the construction of a foot bridge at Columbian Heights in this city, passed the House on Thursday.

The Rev. Wm. M. Weekly, D. D, of Dayton, O., general secretary of the church erection society of the U. B church, has been in the city a few days, the guest of the Revs. Phillips and Watson.

Thomas Getz is meeting with distinguished successs in his efforts to exterminate the local rodent population. He caught thirteen in one trap, Thursday night, and does almost as well every other night.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Ricker, of Charleston, W. Va., was elected to the presidency of Mt. Union college at a joint meeting of the board of trustees and the supervising committee held at Alliance on Wednesday.

Farmers' telephone connections have been made with the offices and residences of Dr. B. J. Miller as follows: Residence in West Brookfield 4 on 207; residence in Massillon No. 5, office in Massillon No. 10.

Anton Kopp and family wish in this manner to express their sincere thanks for the kind assistance of friends and neighbors during the illness and death of Mrs. Kopp, and for the numerous and beautiful flowers contributed.

The baseball players of the high school have organized for the season. William Griffith has been elected manager: Chas. Kline, captain, and DeForest Stark, treasurer The batteries this year will be Kline and Forest, and Stark and Forest.

The funeral of William Royer took place on Friday afternoon from St. Joseph's church, the Rev. T. F. Mahon officiating. The pall bearers were Frederick Ertle, Adam Stephan, John Clemens, A. F. Portmann, William Vogt and Frank Hoch.

Charles Riggle, employed by Frank Weiler, the North Erie street tinner and slater, was struck on his left hand by a piece of slate that fell from the roof of a West Side residence, where he was working, the other day. The wound is deep and of considerable length, five stitches being required.

Howard Luttrell and Inez Oberlin, of West Brookfield, were married at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Kuhn, by the Rev. F. H Simpson. A few immediate friends only were preseut. Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell left on the afternoon train for the West.

Homer Dunham was shot in the arm Thursday night, by the accidental discharge of a 32 caliber revolver, in the hands of his brother Elmer. The young men reside on the George Snyder farm, east of the city, and had traded for the weapon but a few hours before. The wound, though painful, is not serious.

John Jones, a young man employed at the Massillon bridge works, suffers with a very painful wound in his left hand. He was making an examination of a revolver when one of the cartridges suddenly exploded. The ball entered the palm of the hand, and was extracted from the opposite side by Dr. Hattery.

It is reported that the Amish, who have made Holmes county so famous for many years, may soon leave their adopted home. A party of ten Amish men have gone prospecting to Newberry, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and if they return with satisfactory accounts of that district, the great Amish colony will be removed.

The last issue of the Army and Navy Journal is authority for the statement that Captain W. M. Folger is to have command of the New Orleans, the six-gun cruiser recently purchased from Brazil. The cruiser is now en route to the United States, and will arrive here on April 10, on which day Captain Folger will take command.

The future of the Massillon ball team is yet quite unsettled. A. J. Watts, who proposed managing the team, has been giving his attention to Zanesville, and unless he takes definite action at once with regard to the Massillon team another manager will be secured. Arlie Latham, who played with the Mansfield team last season is anxious to secure the local team and umerous other application shave been secured.

A successor to Edward J. Ruch, who recently resigned his position as private secretary to J. S. Coxey, has not yet been appointed. Jesse Coxey, who, it was said, was on his way home three weeks ago, has turned up in Paris, and evidently has no intention of returning. Messrs. Ruch and Loeffler have taken charge of their recently leased quarry at Warwick, the name of the concern having been changed to the "Chippewa Sand and Stone Company.

The special car bearing the party of sixteen Massillonians, including members of the Hess and Snyder families and Miss Emma Albrecht, who have been in the west and south for the past five weeks, reached Massillon at 3:45 o'clock Thursday afternoon, over the C., L. & W. railway. Every member of the party appear much improved in health, although Mr. Snyder walked with a cane, his left leg and hip having been bruised in a street car accident at Monterey, Mexico, on February 26, and Mrs. Jacob Snyder had not entirely recovered from a sprained ankle, sustained at New Orleans while alighting from a street car. Loads of mementoes of the trip were brought home, among them many splendid views taken everywhere by the amateur photographers in the party.

The large attendance of the funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Catharine Kopp, which took place from St. John's Evangelical church at one o'clock Friday afternoon, proved best the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The pall bearers were Mayor Tobias Schott, J. Schneider, Louis Geis, John Goehler, J. D. Wetter and Wm. Schworm. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Digel. The casket was completely covered with the beautiful floral offerings of friends, among which were those of St. John's congregation and Sunday school, King's Daughters, of Cleveland, employes of Mr. Kopp, Wm. Rommel and family and George Edel and family, of Canton; Christian and Tobias Schott; friends of Otto Kopp, son of the deceased, and the Twentieth Century Club, of which organization Mr. Kopp, jr., is a member. Those from out of town who attended the funeral were Mrs. Berger and Mrs Silberg, of Cleveland; Mrs. D. Rose, of Youngstown; Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Miss Carrie Schmidt, Mrs. Charles Wickline and Louis Wickline, of Salem.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

State Hospital Grounds to be Visited This Afternoon.

The finance committee of the House of Representatives of Ohio arrived in the city over the Pennsylvania railway at 1:11 o'clock Saturday afternoon, their train being ten minutes late. The party came direct from Mansfield, where Thursday and Thursday night were spent. They were met at the station by the reception committee recently appointed by the board of trade, which includes Mayor Schott, W. F. Ricks, H. H. Everhard, E. A. Jones, S. A. Conrad and J. C. Corns.

The party walked from the station to the hotels, arrangements having been made for their accommodation at both the Sailer and the Conrad. Lunch was served immediately, and preparations for the visit to the state hospital grounds were begun directly afterwards. The inspection of the buildings and site is the committee's real mission. The visitors were conveyed to the grounds in carriages

The committee is composed of John P. Jones, chairman, Stark county; J H. Magee, Ottawa county: W. H. Booth, Monroe county; John A. Griffith, Union county; Geo. Blankner, Franklin county; Fred. Blankner, Franklin county; M. F. Bramley, Cuyahoga county Most of the members are accmopanied by their wives, among the ladies of the party are Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. Jones, mother of Representative Jones, Mrs. Geo. Blankner, Mrs Magee, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. McKitrick and Mrs. Maggie Oakey. Edward Kester, a Massillon lad, who is a page in the House, is also with the party.

THE LAST SESSION.

The Board of Education Adjourns Sine Die Friday Evening.

In the absence of Mr. Corns, Miss Folger presided at the Friday evening meeting of the board of education, the other members present being Mrs Shoemaker, Mr Johns and Mr. Humberger. Superintendent E. A. Jones was also in attendance. He announced that forty-six dollars had been collected as tuition since he made his last report.

A committee from the Mothers' Club asked to be allowed the privilege of holding their meetings in one of the rooms of the State street building after school hours The board gave its consent.

The bills were then paid, and the election returns being canvassed according to law, the board adjourned sine die.

Itching piles? Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Doan's Ointment. No failure there. 50 cents, at any drug store.

LAYS OF THE AMATEURS

John Barnum McLain and His Lads of Ebony.

ENTERTAINMENT APRIL 14 AND 15.

All the Magnificence of the Past is to be Thrown Deeply Into the Shade on Those Dates by a Show that will Always Remain Without a Parallel.

GRAND FIRST PART.

Interlocutor—Willard M. Gove.

Bones.	Tambos.
Joseph Ess,	Jerome F. Shepley.
George H. Shauf,	W. R. Coleman.
Fred C. Beck,	David Burke.
Jay G. Lester.	Fred Justus.

The Minstrels' Greeting—America.
(Arranged by John H Williams and John F. Waters.)

United States Sailors.

Leslie Waters.	Frank McCoy,
Clifford Waters,	Carl Segner

Overture—"Happy Days in Dixie."

"Yer Baby is a Comin to Town" .....George H. Shauf

"Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coon" .....J. E. Tordt

"Honey, Does You Love Yer Man?" .....W. R Coleman

"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" .....A. F. Long

Entrance of the End Men.

Jerome F. Shepley.	Joseph Ess.

"Nigger, Nigger" .....Joseph Ess

Waltz Clog.....Fred C. Beck, David Burke

"My Old Home, Sweet Home" .....O J. Paul

"Ma Caroline" ..... Jerome F. Shepley

Finale.

OLIO.

George H. Shauf, the unique conversationalist, will entertain the people for about 500 short seconds.

Oscar L. Kessel, the king of the slack wire.

Charles Myers, the phenomenal contortionist, introducing his latest and most difficult feats.

Beck and Burke, the famous song and dance artists, in their latest, "Hist Your Umbrella."

The Imperial Quartette,

George H. Shauf,	Harry Hemmingway,
Oswald Paul,	Willard M. Gove,

in their original creation, "The Jay Hotel"

The Lightning Baton Twirlers,

Harry Parnacott,	Jesse Harmon,

introducing many and difficult tricks with the baton.

The Minstrel Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Edward Sibila,	Jay G. Lester.
Herbert Snyder.	Fred Justus.
Harry Wilhelm,	Frank Rhine,
Elmer Gleysman,	Edward Rhine.

J. E. Tordt.

No. 1. The Baton Ideal March..Samuel Siegel

No. 2. A Day in the Cotton Field.....Smith and Zublin

To conclude with a One-Act After Part, "As It Was."

Cast.

Aunt Chloe Frost .....Jerome F. Shepley
Chloe Washington.....Joseph Ess
Sophia Marietta Allblack....George H. Shauf
Corona Clausen Queen.....David Burke
Deacon Johnsing.....Willard M. Gove
Sam Whitewash..... W. R Coleman
Eph Brazen..... Harry Hemmingway
Nimrod Pokechops ..... O. J. Paul
Rastus Lightfoot ..... Fred C. Beck
Overseer .....R. F. Long

FOOTLIGHTS.

Reserved seat sale will open Monday morning. Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Street parade Thursday at 2 p. m.

The music, under the direction of Prof. Boos, will be finer than ever.

The jokes will all be new and the songs catchy.

The first part will be something new and original and in keeping with the times.

The specialties in the olio are all fine and up to date.

HE LOVED THE SEA.

Tennyson Used to Study It From the Downs of the Isle of Wight.

Tennyson said, "Somehow water is the element I love best of all four," but in the recent memoir he is also credited with saying that he "never cared greatly for the sea on the south coast. It is not a grand sea, only an angry, curt sea."

Probably that was a view expressed before he became familiar with the locality, for though the Atlantic does not plunge against the isle of Wight as against Cornwall and the west of Ireland he himself has proved how much power and enchantment the sea reveals from the downs. Let the weather be fair or foul, nature is never dull from the vantage ground of those convexities which seem like the rind of the earth and give an illusion of vastness and openness beyond their actual area. Men striding on ridges and etched against the sky indeed seem "as trees walking." The wind rustling in the ear, the sheep bleating, the sea churning among the bowlders, the occasional bellowing of a steamer for a pilot, the swallows crying in their low flights and the gulls screaming give the only sounds. When the mist closes over the scene, a strange sense of being disembodied possesses us, we are lost in the impenetrable vapor, and the gulls pass over our heads, visible but for an instant as they float from obscurity into obscurity. In times of storm one seems to be at the seat of the elements and a witness to all their processes. The clouds roll and break against the cliffs like another sea, and sunbursts flashing from them leave a silver swath over the vexed and somber billows. On sultry days a waterspout, whirling like a dervish, is no uncommon sight, and he who makes the downs his observatory becomes wise in all the phenomena of sea and air. Climbing them at night gives one the feeling of scaling the walls of heaven itself. They slope like the sides of a pyramid, and the apex of the pyramid impales the stars. On sunny days the sea below is purple, and every shade of blue and green that can be thought of, even (to use one of Tennyson's own descriptions) "like a peacock's neck."

Rarely was there a visitor at Farringford that he was not brought up to the beacon and shown all these wonders and beauties. Except in his closing years the poet was found upon them in all weathers and at all seasons, and from them and the surrounding scenery he drew many of the landscapes of his poems.—North American Review.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

INSURANCE MAN'S FLIGHT

Unable to Thrash the Rival Who Insured in His Company.

He walked up and down the room, gesticulating excitedly and saying uncomplimentary things about his rival.

"Talk about being between the devil and the deep sea!" he exclaimed. "Talk about the problem of the lady or the tiger! Why this is a thousandfold worse than either!"

"What is it?" they asked.

"My rival has been carrying false stories about me to the girl I love!" he cried.

They laughed.

"Is that all?" they said. "Well, it wouldn't take any of us long to decide what we would do under those circumstances."

"He had been insulted in her presence," he went on bitterly.

"And what did you do?" they asked.

"Nothing," he answered. "I was powerless."

Again they laughed scornfully, and made merry jest at his expense.

"Powerless!" they said, "you, a large, strong man, powerless! A man calmly steps in and carries away your lady love, in addition to insulting you, and you claim to be powerless!"

"What would you have me do?" he inquired.

"At least," they insisted, "you could thrash him within an inch of his life; you could resent an insult by pounding him until he would figure principally as a nonentity for the next six or eight weeks."

"Alas!" he moaned, "he carries both accident and life insurance in the company that I represent."

Then they realized that the young insurance agent spoke truly when he referred to the lady, the tiger the devil and the deep sea.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Profitable Accident.

1. "Whoa, dar, ole swayback! .Don' you go chasin' a circus hay wagon like dat!"

2. "Lidy, he done gone an' bent hees back all outen shape."

3. "Yaas, boss. Dis am de fust camel evah bo'n in captivity."

Perils of College Poesy.

Dunlap Smith presided at the forty-first annual dinner of the Harvard club of Chicago at the University club last week. It was an occasion of song impromptu speech and the wit that makes up a good time. As the diners themselves declared, it was a model of a Harvard evening.

Even the dignified guest of the evening, Professor George L. Kittredge, of the department of modern languages of Harvard university, was introduced with particular stress on a set of verses which he had written in 1882, and which he did not then think would be brought up against him sixteen years later. Nevertheless, the toastmaster read them, as follows:

Why does it haunt me now?
Two or three freckles, the sauciest nose,
Lips like cherries and made to kiss;
Kissed by others since, I suppose

Kissed by others since, I suppose.
What does it matter, I had my share.
Breezes and breezes fondle the rose.
Tell me, for that is the rose less fair?

An Ingenious Infant.

An east end little boy was very anxious to have his pious uncle give him a little Jersey calf, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The uncle said, "Johnnie, when you want anything very much, you should pray for it."

"Well," said the little fellow, "do you believe, uncle, that God would give me a calf if I should pray for one?"

"Why, of course," said the good uncle.

"Well, uncle," said the boy, "give me this calf and you pray for the other calf."

A Disagreement.

Neighbors.—Why how is this, Uncle Abner? When I saw you last week you were on trial for bigamy, with the evidence strongly against you Is it possible that the jury disagreed."

Abner.—Oh, no sah! The jury didn't disagree, but we'en dey say I wuz guilty I jus' disagreed merself an' lit out f'om dar whilst de sher'f wuz lickin' wid de boys. I'se like oner dese's ane men' watches, sah. I knows how to go in good time.

Dust.

"I am dying for the favor of thine eyes!" sighed the man.

"Ha!" muttered the heiress. "He bites the dust!"

It is here necessary to be understood that she was using her money as a bait.

Another Neccessity.

Penelope—Now that you have a parrot to swear for you, you really do not need a husband.

Pauline—Oh, yes I do. I need a husband to swear at the parrot.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

ALL Household articles including old-fashion chairs cook stove, heating stove bedstead, bedding, dishes, screen doors. Call at near the last house West Tremont street, after 6 p m.

A BUILDING 8x22 and 8 feet high, covered with a good tin roof used as a wood and coal house. Will be sold cheap. A. T. Skinner

COUNTER and back bar, two pool and billiard tables, card tables, chairs, glasses, beer pump and attachments also one large music box and slot machine. D. W. Miller.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 9 West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. F. Geltz, 269 State street, or S. Burd.

FIVE roomed house and lot. Inquire of J. Swihart at Brown's Lumber Yard.

GOLD, MICA and COPPER, for only three days more, you can buy Eureka Mining Co. stock at 10c a share; after April 11th, '98 it will positively be advanced to 15c a share. For further particulars call at office, 187 S. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O., or address Will H. Stahl, Sec., Navarre, O.

LOTS—I have for sale 28 one acre lots on Richville avenue for $200 each. These lots face on two streets, 182x300. S. Burd.

OAK LUMBER—Consisting of fence posts sawed and split harbor posts, sawed railroad ties and bank props, 2x4 scandlings, planks and boards of all widths and lengths, slabs by the load, wood by the cord Inquire of J. B. Snyder, 211 East North street, or Hentzelman, 206 South East street

PONY—Shetland pony, buggy, harness, sleigh and saddle. Inquire at Keller's Livery stable, Clay street.

SEVEN roomed house and a lot on Front street; all kinds of good fruit; cistern water. Inquire at Central Engine House or Chas. G. King.

SKIFF—One light skiff in good condition. Inquire of W. C Garrigues 99 North St

WAGONS—Three two-horse wagons and team harness. Inquire of John B. Snyder, 211 East North street.

WANTED.

DRILLER—A competent driller with machines to test for coal in Michigan. Season's work. References required. Address P., care of this office.

EXPERIENCED GIRL—To do second house work. References required Inquire of Mrs C A. Gates, Prospect street.

GIRL—A good girl for general housework. Inquire at 64 Richville avenue

GIRL wanted immediately at 126 East Tremont street.

GIRL—An experienced girl to do cooking. Reference required at Mrs C. L. McLain No 79 Plum street.

PARTNER to put up stone crusher to make sand Land joining the Warthorst quarry, north. The most convenient place in the state for that business. Inquire on premises, or P. O. Box 380.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home: children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 84 Paul street.

TO EXCHANGE a lot in the city of Canton for a Piano. Address D. J. Creigh, Canton, O.

WE want reliable men to sell our high grade nursery stock on weekly salary or commission Experience not necessary. Good chance if you mean business. Write for particulars The R G. Chase Company, Geneva, N. Y.

LOST.

DOG—A tan colored dog, part hound and part pointer. Return to N. Schneider. Canal street

FOR RENT

A HOUSE on West Cherry street. Inquire of Frank Brentzel, 6 W. Cherry street.

EAST HALF of No. 155 E Main street. J. H. Webb.

FIVE roomed house on Water street; near C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. depots; cistern water in house. Apply at 119 West Main street.

FIVE roomed house on Center street, between Main and North street; cistern and city water. Inquire of John B. Snyder, 211 East North street.

FOUR rooms suitable for light house keeping, over 25½ West Main street. Inquire at premises.

FOUR roomed house in the rear of No. 26 West Main street. $5 00 per month. Inquire of Leonard Hess.

FOUR roomed house rear of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

FOUR rooms and summer kitchen, in Gribble block, $8 50 per month, city and cistern water. Apply at Bost's livery office or H Gribble.

FOUR rooms at No 118 Main street. Inquire of Dr. Kirkland.

HOUSE on Thorn street, between Prospect and East streets. Possession given April 14. Jos. Coleman.

HOUSE—A new five-roomed house, with good butery, and well and cistern water 58 W. Oak street. Call at the premises.

NEW five room house on Chester street, near Erie, also eight room house on Richville avenue, in whole or part. City and cistern water. Call on Meuser Bros., piano manufacturers, North Erie street.

NEATLY furnished room on Cedar street with all conveniences. Mrs C. E. Hardgrove.

ONE nine room house with bathroom and furnace on South Mill street. Possession given April 1, '98. Also one six room house on East Cherry street. Possession given March 12, '98. F. C. Sibila

RESIDENCE—Desirable residence in N. East street, corner Plum Possession given at once. Apply at the premises. Mrs. C. N. Oberlin

ROOMS—Four rooms and large hall up stairs, No. 30 West Main street. Centrally located and convenient for dressmaker. Inquire of Leonard Hess.

STOREROOM Now occupied by Warth Bros., grocers Possession given May 15. Inquire of Geo Rhine, over 25½ W. Main St.

THREE rooms ocated on Green St. with plenty of well and cistern water. Inquire at 141 Green street.

THREE desirable rooms at No 104 Green street. Inquire of Cashier at Bee Hive.

For Sale or Rent

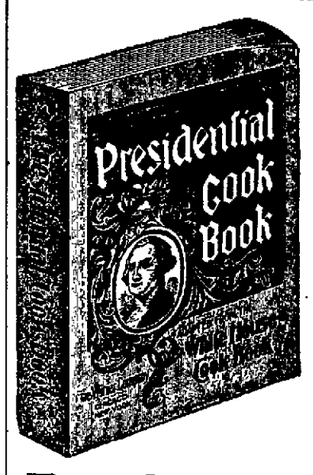
A SEVEN roomed house with cellar, out buildings and fruit trees, located in East South street, No 144. Inquire of Wm. McMillan, or at 116 N High.

SEVERAL Dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. A seven and a four roomed house for rent. See J. E Johns, 13 East Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

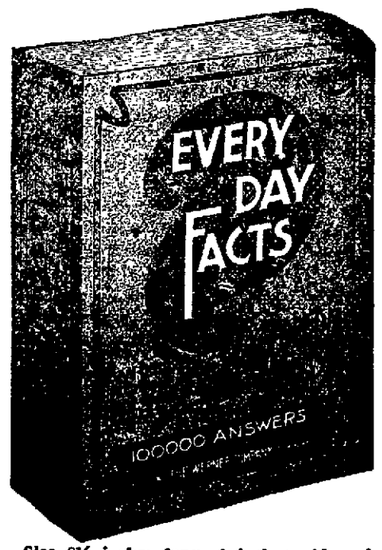
EVERYONE to get their wall paper cleaned by W. A. Hanna and L. A Fitts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders with Hanna. Farmers 'Phone 239.

DO YOU USE CALLING CARD? If so call at the Actual Business College and take your choice of various styles, executed by an expert penman. Cards furnished and written. Prices right. Bound to please Phone 119.



A SIXTY DAY OFFER.

THE QUESTION INSTANTLY ANSWERED.



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